**Distribution**

Native to China, now present throughout North America, Europe, North Africa, and southwestern Australia.

**Hosts**

Peach, apple, quince, cherry, pear, plum, apricot, nectarine and ornamentals.

**Description**

**Adult Moth**

Small, gray, about $\frac{3}{8}$ in. (10.1 mm) in length with a wingspan of about $\frac{9}{16}$ in. (13 mm), normally flying at dusk and dawn.

**Larvae**

White with a black head when first hatched, becoming pink with brown head and about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (12.7 mm) in length at maturity. Use a hand lens to detect an anal comb under the last abdominal sclerite to distinguish from other white or pink worms, such as codling moth.

**Eggs**

White to creamy, disc shaped, about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (7.6 mm) in diameter. Black head of developing larva becomes visible just before hatching.

**Life History**

Oriental fruit overwinters as mature larvae, typically around the base of the tree or in protected places on the trunk. The larvae pupate in early spring, with emergence coinciding with peach bloom. The first generation feeds almost exclusively on vegetative growth. There are up to 5 to 6 generations per year with each female laying up to 200 eggs. Fruit damage usually occurs during the third or fourth generation.

**Monitoring Information**

**Lure Active Ingredients, Substrate & Field Life**

Z8-12OH, Z8-12Ac, and E8-12Ac on red rubber septum: 30 days.

**Trap to Use**

Paper of plastic Delta or Wing Trap

**Monitoring Strategy**

Traps should be placed in the orchard prior to the first flight. Once the first moth is trapped, degree-days can be used to estimate the timing of the second flight. Use a lower threshold of 45°F and an upper threshold of 90°F. The second flight typically begins between 920 to 1,010 degree-days from the beginning of the first flight. However, it is possible that the second flight may begin as early as 800 degree-days. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.

**Cultural & Physical Control**

Good orchard sanitation practices are important in minimizing OFM infestations. Remove and destroy dropped or cull fruit as soon as possible. In addition, remove all un-harvested fruit and destroy any larvae.